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(54) **Composite yarn and method and apparatus for making composite yarn.**

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Description

This invention relates to a composite yarn and a method and apparatus for making this yarn.

US-A-3,468,120 and 4,055,040 (E.I. du Pont) both disclose a method of producing alternate twist yarn wherein individual strands are kept separate and individually twisted in alternating S and Z directions and are then plied together by passing them through a compression tube. In this tube, the yarns partially untwist and wrap around each other in the opposite direction to the direction of twist of the individual filaments.

It is desired to provide a yarn having improved resiliency and a unique appearance.

The present invention provides a method of plying yarns to obtain a composite yarn. The first step is to separate at least three spaced, parallel strands of yarn into at least two bundles at least one of which is a multi-strand bundle having at least two strands. Tension is applied to the strands and the strands of each multi-strand bundle are then converged while the bundles are kept separate from one another. Alternating twisting means are simultaneously applied to twist the strands of the bundles and ply the strands of each multi-strand bundle together upstream of the twisting means in alternating S and Z bundle directions of twist separated by nodes, so that the bundles all have substantially the same twist pattern. The bundles are then converged in a restricted area to cause said bundles to partially untwist and thereby ply together in a composite direction of twist opposite to said bundle direction of twist to produce said composite yarn.

In another one of its aspects, the invention provides an apparatus for making a composite yarn. The apparatus comprises guide means for guiding at least three spaced parallel strands and separation means for separating said strands into at least two bundles, at least one of which is a multi-strand bundle having at least two strands. Tensioning means for applying equal tension to the yarns is provided. Twisting means for twisting the strands in alternating S and Z bundle direction of twist between filament nodes of zero twist are also provided so that the bundles all have substantially the same twist pattern. First converging means for converging the strands of each multi-strand bundle is located between the guide means and the twisting means. Second converging means is located after the twisting means for converging the bundles in a restricted area and allowing the bundles to partially untwist and ply together in a composite direction of twist, which is opposite to the bundle direction of twist.

This novel method and apparatus for twisting yarn provides yarn with two levels of twist as already described in GB-A 2 023 674. The individual bundles all have substantially the same twist pattern and the bundles are plied together in a twist pattern that is op-

posite to the pattern of the individual bundles. The composite yarn is therefore generally stronger than the individual yarns used to make it and so is ideal for use as sewing thread or weaving yarn in high strength applications. This yarn may also be used to make carpet which is more resilient than and has a different appearance than conventional carpet made from the same type of fibre.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Practically any type of fibre may be used in accordance with the present invention, for example nylon, spandex, polyester, polyolefin, carbon fibre, hemp, jute and cotton. The filaments used to make the yarn may be made of different materials from one another and may be of different deniers and densities. Also, the number of filaments in each composite yarn bundle do not need to be the same. For example, in a composite yarn made up of two bundles, one bundle may have only one strand and the other bundle may have two or more strands.

The invention will be further described with respect to the following drawings in which Figure 1 is a diagrammatic representation of an apparatus for making a composite yarn.

Figure 1 shows four spaced, parallel strands 10 of yarn being unwound from packages 11. An equal amount of tension is applied to each strand 10 by tensioning devices 13 before the strands 10 enter an apparatus 12 for making composite yarn. The apparatus comprises a separation roll 14 for guiding and separating the individual filaments, above which is located an alignment guide 16. The guide 16 leads to a pair of passages 18 separated by a separation plate 20. A first retaining pin 22 is located adjacent to the guide 16 in the passage and a second retaining pin 24 is located above the first pin 22 adjacent to the end 26 of the passages 18. Small gaps (not shown) are located between the pins 22, 24 and a rear plate 27 of the passages so that the strands 10 are squeezed between the pins and the plate 27 when they pass through the gaps. A cover plate 28 is mounted on hinges 30 adjacent to the passage and is rotatable in the direction indicated by arrow A to cover the passages 18.

A twisting apparatus 32 is located above the second retaining pin 24. This apparatus 32 comprises a lower air jet 34 for applying twist to the yarn in the S direction and an upper air jet 36 for applying twist to the yarn in the Z direction. These jets 34, 36 are alternately actuated for equal periods of time. A compression tube 38 is located above the twisting apparatus 32.

In operation, yarn strands 10 are unwound from each of the packages 11 and an equal amount of tension is applied to each of the strands by the tension

devices 13. The strands are then guided into the apparatus 12 by the separation roll 14, which also helps to separate the strands from one another. The strands then pass through the alignment guide 16 which guides the strands into one or the other of the passages. The strands then pass through the gap between the first retaining pin 22 and the plate 27 and then through the gap between the second retaining pin 22 and the plate 27 and are thereby converged.

In the passages, the strands are twisted and plied together by the false twisting apparatus 32 in alternating S and Z bundle directions of twist, with equally spaced nodes of zero twist in between. The distance between nodes in the bundles is a function of the frequency with which the air jets are switched on and off and of the yarn forwarding speed. The level of twist is determined by the level of tension in the strands and the air pressure of the twisting means. By the time the converged strands pass the twisting apparatus 32, a pair of twisted bundles 40 of strands is created. The resultant bundles have substantially the same twist pattern since they are acted upon by the same apparatus 32. The bundles then pass the twisting apparatus 32 and are converged by the compression tube 38. The bundles relax and tend to unravel in the tube 38, but are constrained from completely unravelling by the walls of the tube 38. Instead the bundles 40 only partially untwist and since they are in close proximity to one another, ply together in a direction of twist hereinafter called the composite direction of twist, which is opposite to the bundle direction of twist. The bundles therefore are twisted together in a twist pattern that is opposite to that of the strands of the individual bundles.

The composite yarn 42 leaving the compression tube 38 therefore has two levels of twist. Since the direction of twist of the composite is always opposite to that of the individual bundles, the nodes of the bundles and composite coincide.

Although only a composite yarn comprising two bundles comprising two strands each is shown, many other combinations of bundles and strands are possible. For example, a two bundle composite yarn comprising a single strand bundle and a three strand bundle may be used or a three bundle yarn comprising a pair of two strand bundles and a three strand bundle may be used.

Claims

1. A method of plying yarns to obtain a composite yarn (42) comprising the steps of:
 - separating at least three spaced, parallel strands (10) of yarn into at least two bundles (40), at least one of which is a multi-strand bundle having at least two strands;
 - applying tension to the strands and con-

verging the strands of the multi-strand bundle while keeping the bundles separate from one another;

simultaneously applying alternating twisting means (34,36) to the strands to twist them and ply together upstream of the twisting means the strands of each multi-strand yarn in alternating S and Z bundle directions of twist, separated by nodes of zero twist, so that the bundles all have substantially the same twist pattern;

converging the bundles (40) in a restricted area (38) to cause them to partially untwist and thereby ply together in a composite direction of twist opposite between the nodes of zero twist to said bundle direction of twist, to produce said composite yarn (42).

2. An apparatus for making a composite yarn comprising:

tensioning means (13) for applying equal tension to at least three spaced parallel strands (10);

separation means (14,16) for separating the strands into at least two bundles, at least one of which is a multi-strand bundle having at least two strands;

twisting means (32) for twisting the strands in alternating S and Z bundle direction of twist between filament nodes of zero twist so that the bundles all have substantially the same twist pattern; and,

a compression tube (38) located after said twisting means (32) for converging said bundles in a restricted area and allowing said bundles to partially untwist and ply together in a composite direction of twist, which is opposite to the bundle direction of twist.

characterised by squeezing means (22,24,27) for converging the strands of each multi-strand bundle located between said tensioning means (13) and twisting means (34);

3. The apparatus of claim 2 wherein the squeezing means comprises a pair of spaced retaining pins (22,24).
4. The apparatus of claim 2 or claim 3 wherein the guide means comprises a plurality of spaced, longitudinally extending passages (18), wherein each bundle of strands passes through a separate one of said passages.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Zusammensetzen von Garnen, um ein Verbundgarn (42) zu erhalten, folgende Schritte umfassend:

das Trennen von zumindest drei im Abstand angeordneten, parallelen Garnsträngen (10) in zumindest zwei Bündel (40), von denen zumindest eines ein mehrstrangiges Bündel mit zumindest zwei Strängen ist;

das Ausüben von Spannung auf die Stränge und das Zusammenlaufenlassen der Stränge des mehrstrangigen Bündels, während die Bündel voneinander getrennt gehalten werden;

das gleichzeitige Anwenden von Mitteln (34,36) zum alternierenden Verdrehen auf die Stränge, um sie einzudrehen und die Stränge eines jeden mehrstrangigen Garns in alternierenden S und Z Bündelwindungsrichtungen, die durch Knoten mit Nullverdrehung getrennt sind, stromaufwärts vom Verdrehmittel zusammenzusetzen, sodaß die Bündel alle im wesentlichen das gleiche Verdrehmuster aufweisen;

das Zusammenlaufenlassen der Bündel (40) in einem beschränkten Bereich (38), um zu bewirken, daß sie sich teilweise auseinanderdrehen und dadurch in einer Verbundverdrehungsrichtung zusammensetzen, die entgegengesetzt der genannten Bündelverdrehungsrichtung zwischen den Knoten mit Nullverdrehung ist, um das genannte Verbundgarn (42) herzustellen.

2. Vorrichtung zur Herstellung eines Verbundgarns, umfassend:

Spannmittel (13) zum Ausüben von gleicher Spannung auf zumindest drei im Abstand angeordnete, parallele Stränge (10);

Trennmittel (14,16) zum Trennen der Stränge in zumindest zwei Bündel, von denen zumindest eines ein mehrstrangiges Bündel mit zumindest zwei Strängen ist;

Verdrehmittel (32) zum Verdrehen der Stränge in alternierende S und Z Bündelverdrehungsrichtungen zwischen Fadenknoten mit Nullverdrehung, sodaß die Bündel alle im wesentlichen das gleiche Verdrehungsmuster aufweisen; und ein Kompressionsrohr (38), das nach dem genannten Verdrehungsmittel (32) angeordnet ist, um die genannten Bündel in einem beschränkten Bereich zusammenlaufen zu lassen und es zuzulassen, daß sich die genannten Bündel teilweise aufdrehen und in eine Verbundverdrehrichtung zusammensetzen, die der Bündelverdrehrichtung entgegengesetzt ist,

gekennzeichnet durch Preßmittel (22,24,27) zum Zusammenlaufenlassen der Stränge eines jeden mehrstrangigen Bündels, das zwischen dem genannten Spannmittel (13) und Verdrehmittel (34) angeordnet ist.

3. Gerät nach Anspruch 2, worin das Preßmittel ein Paar im Abstand angeordneter Rückhaltebolzen (22,24) umfaßt.

4. Gerät nach Anspruch 2 oder 3, worin das Führungsmittel eine Vielzahl von im Abstand angeordneten, sich in Längsrichtung erstreckenden Durchgängen (18) umfaßt, worin jedes Bündel aus Strängen durch einen eigenen der genannten Durchgänge hindurchgeht.

Revendications

1. Procédé d'assemblage de fils pour obtenir un fil composite (42) comprenant les étapes consistant à :

séparer au moins trois écheveaux (10) de fil espacés, parallèles en au moins deux faisceaux (40), dont au moins un est un faisceau à écheveaux multiples possédant au moins deux écheveaux;

appliquer une tension aux écheveaux et faire converger les écheveaux du faisceau à écheveaux multiples, tout en maintenant les faisceaux séparés l'un de l'autre;

appliquer simultanément un moyen de torsion alternant (34,36) aux écheveaux pour les tordre et pour assembler, en amont du moyen de torsion, les écheveaux de chaque fil à écheveaux multiples en faisant alterner les directions de torsion de faisceau S et Z, séparés par des noeuds de torsion zéro, de sorte que tous les faisceaux ont essentiellement le même motif de torsion;

faire converger les faisceaux (40) dans une zone limitée (38) pour les amener à se détordre partiellement et à s'assembler ainsi suivant une direction de torsion opposée composite entre les noeuds de torsion zéro à ladite direction de torsion de faisceau pour produire ledit fil composite (42).

2. Appareil pour fabriquer un fil composite comprenant :

un moyen tendeur (13) pour appliquer une tension égale à au moins trois écheveaux (10) espacés parallèles;

un moyen de séparation (14,16) pour séparer les écheveaux en au moins deux faisceaux, dont au moins un est un faisceau à écheveaux multiples possédant au moins deux écheveaux;

un moyen de torsion (32) pour tordre les écheveaux suivant des directions de torsion de faisceau S et Z alternantes entre des noeuds de filament de torsion zéro, de façon que les faisceaux possèdent tous essentiellement le même motif de torsion; et

un tube de compression (38) positionné après ledit moyen de torsion (32) pour faire converger lesdits faisceaux dans une zone limitée et pour permettre auxdits faisceaux de se détordre partiellement et de s'assembler suivant

une direction composite de torsion, qui est opposée à la direction de torsion du faisceau,

caractérisé par des moyens de serrage ou d'écrasement (22,24,27) pour faire converger les écheveaux de chaque faisceau à écheveaux multiples positionnés entre ledit moyen tendeur (13) et ledit moyen de torsion (34).

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3. Appareil selon la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdits moyens de serrage comprennent une paire de broches de retenue espacées (22,24).

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4. Appareil selon la revendication 2 ou la revendication 3, dans lequel le moyen de guidage comprend une pluralité de passages espacés (18) s'étendant longitudinalement, dans lequel chaque faisceau d'écheveaux passe à travers un passage séparé desdits passages.

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